

REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-17 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 7, and 12 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claims 1, 7, and 12.

Rejections under 35 USC § 102

Claims 1, 3, 7-12, and 14 stand rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,016,478 (hereinafter "Zhang"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The claimed invention relates, in part, to a method for providing extensible client calendar functions using a distributed computer network. Initially, a request for calendar functions is received from a client. A Java server page corresponding to the request is then accessed, and the Java server page is processed to access a calendar server for providing the requested calendar functions. More specifically, processing the Java server page involves processing a command tag contained within the Java server page to create a collection, and processing a collection tag contained within the Java server page to reference the collection. The collection may be, for example, a collection of scheduled events, scheduled reminder messages, lines of text of individual appointment descriptions, etc. The processed Java server page, containing information responsive to the request for calendar functions, is then transmitted to the client (*see, e.g.*, page 16, lines 5-16 of the instant specification).

Further, the claimed invention relates, in part, to a method for generating an extended Java server page for providing extensible client calendar functions. Initially, a Java server page is invoked using a page editor application to create a new Java server page. Subsequently, a command tag is specified to build or reference a collection of objects, a collection tag is specified that provides access to the collection, and a bean tag is specified to access individual objects of the collection. The command tag, collection tag, and bean tag provide access to the calendar functions of a calendar server. The collection may be, for example, a collection of scheduled events, scheduled reminder messages, lines of text of individual appointment descriptions, etc. After the command tag, collection tag, and bean tag are specified, the Java server page is then saved (*see, e.g.*, page 17, line 25 – page 18, line 19 of the instant specification).

As an initial matter, “[t]he goal of examination is to clearly articulate *any* rejection... so that the applicant has the opportunity to provide evidence of patentability and otherwise reply *completely* at the earliest opportunity [emphasis added]” (*see* MPEP § 706). Applicant respectfully asserts that in the Office Action dated March 13, 2006, the Examiner does not clearly articulate the rejections of claims 3, 10, 11, and 14. In particular, the Examiner does not provide any specific grounds for the rejections of claims 3, 10, 11, and 14, which is wholly improper. Thus, in this reply, Applicant is forced to directly address only those rejections that are clearly articulated. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the finality of the Office Action dated March 13, 2006 be withdrawn and all rejections be clearly articulated, so that Applicant may reply *completely* at the earliest opportunity.

Turning to the rejection of the claims, “[a] claim is anticipated only if *each and every element* as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a

single prior art reference [emphasis added].” Further, “[t]he *identical* invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim [emphasis added]” (*see* MPEP § 2131). Applicant respectfully asserts that Zhang does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element of claims 1, 3, 7-12, and 14.

Claims 1, 3, 12, and 14

Zhang is directed to a personal information management (PIM) system including an Internet-based Group Scheduling Module configured to allow group scheduling – *i.e.*, scheduling between users at different locations. Specifically, Zhang describes a system for using electronic messages, such as email, to perform the group scheduling (*see* Zhang, col. 5, line 50 – col. 6, line 15). More specifically, the Internet-based Group Scheduling Module includes a Scheduling Wizard for entering group event information. A user enters group event information in the Scheduling Wizard, and the scheduled event is subsequently added to a queue of outgoing messages to be sent to invited participants (*see* Zhang, col. 11, lines 6-36). The exemplary embodiment of the PIM system of Zhang consists of an end-user application running under an operating system environment, such as Microsoft Windows® (*see* Zhang, col. 4, lines 53-67).

Returning to discussion of the rejection, independent claims 1 and 12 recite, in part, “receiving a request for calendar functions from a client” and “accessing a Java server page corresponding to the request.” The Examiner attempts to equate the Scheduling Wizard of Zhang, described above, with the Java server page of the present invention (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 3). To the contrary, the term “Java server page” (JSP) refers to a server-side technology for displaying dynamic content on a web page. Specifically, a typical JSP includes both HTML and Java source code, where the HTML and results of processing the Java source code are combined to provide the dynamic content (*see, e.g.*, page 15, lines 15-25 of

the instant specification for detailed discussion of JSP technology). However, as discussed above, the Scheduling Wizard of Zhang is part of an end-user application. In particular, Figure 5B of Zhang, referenced by the Examiner, consists of a screenshot of the end-user application. Clearly, a screenshot of an end-user application is not equivalent to a Java server page. In fact, Zhang is completely silent with respect to accessing any type of Java server page whatsoever. Thus, to equate the Scheduling Wizard of Zhang with the Java server page recited in the claims of the present invention, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claim, which is wholly improper. Further, Applicant respectfully submits that even using the broadest conceivable interpretation of a Java server page, the Scheduling Wizard of Zhang could not be considered to teach the Java server page, as recited in the claims.

Further, independent claims 1 and 12 recite, in part, “accessing a plurality of tags contained within the Java server page” and “processing the Java server page using the plurality of tags to access a calendar server for providing the calendar functions.” As discussed above, Zhang does not expressly or inherently describe accessing a Java server page. Accordingly, Zhang cannot possibly describe “accessing a plurality of tags contained *within the Java server page*” or “processing *the Java server page*.” Thus, to rely on Zhang to describe these limitations, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claim, which is wholly improper.

Moreover, the Examiner does not provide any indication of where, specifically, Zhang describes “processing the Java server page using the plurality of tags *to access a calendar server* for providing the calendar functions” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 3). In fact, a thorough review of Zhang reveals that Zhang is completely silent with respect to accessing any sort of calendar server for any purpose whatsoever. Again, to rely on Zhang to

describe these limitations, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claim, which is wholly improper.

Further, independent claims 1 and 12 recite, in part, “wherein processing the Java server page using the plurality of tags comprises: processing a command tag in the plurality of tags to create a collection” and “transmitting the processed Java server page, including information responsive to the request for calendar functions, to the client after creating the collection and processing the Java server page.” As discussed above, Zhang does not expressly or inherently describe a Java server page. Accordingly, Zhang also cannot possibly describe “transmitting the processed *Java server page*.” Again, to rely on Zhang to describe these limitations, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claim, which is wholly improper.

Moreover, the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12 cited above clearly require that the Java server page transmitted to the client be the *same* Java server page in which the command tag is contained. In other words, the Java server page is transmitted to the client after processing the command tag contained therein. However, the Examiner attempts to equate the “Next button” shown in Figure 5B of Zhang with a “command tag,” and sending appointments or reminders to event participants with “transmitting the processed Java server page” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, pages 3-4). Specifically, Figure 5B shows a screenshot of the Scheduling Wizard, and the appointments or reminders created using the Scheduling Wizard are sent via electronic messages, such as emails, as discussed above. Clearly, the Scheduling Wizard of Figure 5B is not at all comparable to an electronic message of any sort. Thus, even assuming *arguendo* that the Scheduling Wizard is equivalent to a Java server page, the Scheduling Wizard and electronic messages cannot properly be combined to

describe the processing and transmitting of the *same* Java server page, as required by independent claims 1 and 12. In effect, to rely on Figure 5B and the electronic messages of Zhang in this manner, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claims, which is wholly improper.

In view of the above, Zhang clearly does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element of independent claims 1 and 12. Thus, independent claims 1 and 12 are patentable over Zhang for at least the reasons given above. Claim 3 and 14 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1 and 12, and are therefore patentable over Zhang for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 7 to 11

As discussed above, the claimed invention relates, in part, to a method for generating an extended Java server page for providing extensible client calendar functions. Specifically, independent claim 7 recites, in part, “invoking a Java server page using a page editor application to generate a new Java server page.” The concept of a page editor application is well known in the art as an application used by a web page author to generate a new web page (*e.g.*, HTML, Java server pages, or any other type of static or dynamic web page) prior to publishing the web page for client access. Thus, independent claim 7 clearly relates to generation of a new Java server page, by a web page author, *prior* to any accessing of the new Java server page by a client (*see, e.g.*, page 17, line 25 – page 18, line 19 of the instant specification). In view of the above, Applicant respectfully asserts that Zhang does not explicitly or inherently describe each and every element of independent claim 7.

Turning to the rejection of the claims, the Examiner attempts to equate Figures 5C to 5I of Zhang with “invoking a Java server page using a page editor application to generate a new Java server page” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 4). Figures 5C to 5I are directed to an example of using a Scheduling Wizard to schedule a group event (*see* Zhang, col. 11, line 37 – col. 12, line 39). Specifically, the Examiner attempts to equate the Scheduling Wizard with the Java server page of the present invention. However, as discussed above, the Scheduling Wizard is not at all equivalent to a Java Server page. Moreover, even assuming *arguendo* that the Scheduling Wizard is equivalent to a Java server page, the Examiner does not provide any indication of where, specifically, Zhang describes “using a *page editor application* to generate a new Java server page.” In fact, Zhang is completely silent with respect to generating a Java server page by any means whatsoever. Thus, to equate Figures 5C to 5I of Zhang with “invoking a Java server page using a page editor application to generate a new Java server page,” the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claims, which is wholly improper.

Further, independent claim 7 recites, in part, “specifying a bean tag to access individual objects inside the collection of objects.” The Examiner attempts to equate the list of options shown in Figure 5C of Zhang (*e.g.*, Company, Executive Staff, etc.) with the “bean tag” of the present invention (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 4). In fact, in the context of dynamic web page generation (*e.g.*, generation of a Java server page, as claimed), a “bean” is an independent program module useable by the dynamic web page. Accordingly, a “bean tag” is a tag associated the independent program module (*see, e.g.*, page 18, line 21 – page 19, line 19 of the specification of the instant application for detailed discussion of beans). In view of the above, a list of options in a graphical user interface clearly is not equivalent to the bean tag of

the present invention. In fact, Zhang is completely silent with respect to beans or bean tags of any sort. Thus, to equate the list of options in Figures 5C Zhang with a “bean tag,” the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claims, which is wholly improper.

Further, independent claim 7 recites, in part, “saving the new Java server page.” The Examiner attempts to equate saving a group event, as disclosed by Zhang, with “saving the new Java server page” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 5). In effect, the Examiner attempts to equate the group event of Zhang with the “Java server page” of the present invention. However, as discussed above, the Examiner also attempts to equate the Scheduling Wizard of Zhang with the Java server page. Clearly, a Java server page cannot properly be equated to both a group event and a Scheduling Wizard. Thus, to equate both a group event and a Scheduling Wizard to the Java server page of the present invention, the Examiner would be required to mischaracterize the cited reference and read the claim overly broad, which is wholly improper.

In view of the above, Zhang clearly does not expressly or inherently describe each and every element of independent claim 7. Thus, independent claim 7 is patentable over Zhang for at least the reasons given above. Claims 8-11 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 7, and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 USC § 103Claims 2 and 13

Claims 2 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,208,336 (hereinafter “Carter”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Carter is directed to a system for dynamically constructing a graphical user interface associated with an application. The system includes a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) and command class library. Specifically, the command class library includes Java packages and/or classes to be interpreted by the JVM. When running the application, the system uses the Java packages and/or classes in the command class library to dynamically construct the graphical user interface. Packages and/or classes not included in the command class library are not available to the application, and therefore should not be included in the graphical user interface (*see* Carter, col. 4, lines 3-51).

Turning to the rejection of the claims, in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, “[f]irst, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all claim limitations” (*see* MPEP § 2143). Further, “all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art” (*see* MPEP § 2143.03). Applicant respectfully asserts that the references, when combined, fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of claims 2 and 13.

Specifically, as discussed above, Zhang does not expressly or inherently describe each and every limitation of independent claims 1 and 12. Further, Carter fails to supply that which Zhang lacks, as evidenced by the fact that the Examiner relies on Carter solely to disclose “wherein accessing the Java server page corresponding to the request comprises retrieving the Java server page from a set of compiled Java server page classes” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, pages 5-6).

Further, Applicant respectfully asserts that there would be no motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Zhang with the teachings of Carter. Specifically, as discussed above, Zhang is directed to a personal information management (PIM) system used for scheduling of group events. However, Carter is directed to dynamic construction of graphical user interfaces. While Carter admittedly discloses a calendar application, the calendar application of Carter is clearly provided only as an *example* of a graphical user interface. Thus, Zhang and Carter are clearly directed to entirely distinct fields of endeavor. Accordingly, there would be no motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Zhang with the teachings of Carter.

In view of the above, Zhang and Carter, whether viewed separately or in combination, clearly do not teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. Claims 2 and 13 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1 and 12, and are therefore patentable over Zhang and Carter for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 4 and 15

Claims 4 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,281 (hereinafter “Walters”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Walters is directed to a portable audio database device employing an audio/graphical user interface for accessing audio information. Specifically, the audio information is stored in an audio database organized in memory using categories and sub-categories. Access to the audio information is represented using graphical icons in the graphical user interface, and the audio information may be accessed by a user via manual input (*e.g.*, using a switch on the portable audio database device), or verbal input using a microphone included in the portable audio database device (*see* Walters, col. 3, line 38 – col. 4, line 16).

Turning to the rejection of the claims, as discussed above, Zhang and Carter fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. Further, Walters fails to supply that which Zhang and Carter lack, as evidenced by the fact that the Examiner relies on Walters solely to disclose “providing extended calendar functions by accessing a plurality of extended tags contained within the Java server page, wherein the calendar functions are extended by adding the plurality of extended tags corresponding to the new calendar service functionality of the calendar server” (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 6).

Further, Applicant respectfully asserts that Walters does not teach or suggest “providing extended calendar functions by accessing a plurality of extended tags contained within the Java server page, wherein the calendar functions are extended by adding the plurality of extended tags corresponding to the new calendar service functionality of the calendar server.”

Specifically, like Zhang, Walters is completely silent with respect to any sort of Java server page whatsoever. Thus, Walters cannot possibly disclose “accessing a plurality of extended tags *contained within the Java server page.*”

Moreover, the Examiner attempts to equate the “new icons” of Walters with the extended tags of the present invention (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, page 6). Even assuming *arguendo* that the new icons are equivalent to extended tags, the Examiner does not provide any indication of where, specifically, Walters discloses that the new icons correspond to “the new calendar service functionality of the calendar server.” In particular, the passage of Walters cited by the Examiner (*i.e.*, Walters, col. 23, lines 27-49), relates to customization of the graphical user interface of Walters by modifying, creating, moving, or replacing icons in the graphical user interface. However, the cited passage is completely silent with respect to a calendar server. In fact, a thorough review of Walters reveals that Walters is completely silent with respect to any sort of server whatsoever. Accordingly, to equate the new icons of Walters with the extended tags of the present invention, the Examiner would be required to read out an express limitation of the claim, which is wholly improper.

In view of the above, Zhang, Carter, and Walters, whether viewed separately or in combination, clearly do not teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. Thus, independent claims 1 and 12 are patentable over Zhang, Carter, and Walters for at least the reasons given above. Claims 4 and 15 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1 and 12, and are therefore patentable over Zhang, Carter, and Walters for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 5-6 and 16-17

Claims 5-6 and 16-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0038316 (hereinafter "Onyon"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Onyon is directed to a method for transferring public information to a private information store maintained by a private information space manager. Specifically, a user selects public information from a public information source, such as a web page. The public information is then synchronized with the user's personal information space. For example, the public information may include flight information, and the user's personal information space may be used to store the flight information (*see* Onyon, paragraphs [0035-0040]).

Turning to the rejection of the claims, as discussed above, Zhang, Carter, and Walters fail to teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. Further, Onyon fails to supply that which Zhang, Carter, and Walters lack, as evidenced by the fact that the Examiner relies on Onyon solely to disclose "wherein transmitting the processed Java server page is in accordance with WAP (wireless application protocol) communication standards" and "wherein transmitting the processed Java server page is in accordance with WML (wireless markup language) communication standards" (*see* Office Action dated March 13, 2006, pages 6-7).

Further, Applicant respectfully asserts that Onyon does not teach or suggest the use of WAP or WML communication standards. Specifically, the passage of Onyon cited by the Examiner (*i.e.*, Onyon, paragraph [0048]) makes absolutely no reference to wireless communication standards of any sort. Moreover, a thorough review of Onyon reveals that

Onyon is completely silent with respect to use of WAP or WML for any purpose whatsoever. Thus, to rely on Onyon in this context, the Examiner would be required to mischaracterize the cited reference, which is wholly improper.

Moreover, Applicant respectfully asserts that there would be no motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Zhang with the teachings of Onyon. Specifically, as discussed above, Zhang is directed to a personal information management (PIM) system used for scheduling of group events. However, Onyon is directed to synchronization of data between a public information source and a private information store, with calendar events merely serving as an *example* of data to be synchronized. Clearly, scheduling group events is not at all equivalent to synchronizing data between a public information source and a private information store. Thus, Zhang and Onyon are clearly directed to entirely distinct areas of endeavor. Accordingly, there would be no motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Zhang with the teachings of Onyon.

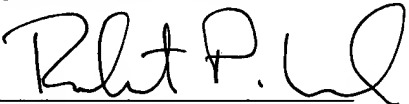
In view of the above, Zhang, Carter, Walters, and Onyon, whether viewed separately or in combination, clearly do not teach or suggest all the limitations of independent claims 1 and 12. Thus, independent claims 1 and 12 are patentable over Zhang, Carter, Walters, and Onyon for at least the reasons given above. Claims 5-6 and 16-17 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1 and 12, and are therefore patentable over Zhang, Carter, Walters, and Onyon for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 03226/422001).

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Respectfully submitted,

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